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JPRS 82307

23 November 1982

Korean Affairs Report

No. 254

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23 November 1982

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No. 254

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'PYONGYANG RADIO' ON S. KOREAN WORKERS' STRUGGLE

SK020714 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] As has been already reported, workers at the Wonpung Woolen Textile Company in Seoul are vigorously struggling for the right to existence and for democratic freedom. The workers of this company, who have waged a collective struggle for the reinstatement of their expelled fellow workers and for a wage increase since last 27 September, are obstinately struggling in defiance of the brutal suppression and vicious tricks of the puppet clique and the company owner, persistently waging a sit-in, demonstration and hunger strike.

Their struggle is the manifestation of the firm will to free themselves from today's situation, in which they are trampled underfoot and oppressed, and to win the right to existence at any cost.

The struggle of workers of the Wonpung Woolen Textile Company was not initiated recently; the whole course of their arduous struggle against exploitation and oppression over last 10 years vividly shows their indomitable will.

The struggle of workers at this company has become more intensified since August 1972 when they rejected a government-patronized labor union and formed an independent labor union to protect their genuine rights and interests.

When workers at this company rose up in a collective struggle, firmly uniting under their organization, calling for the settlement of their serious living problems, including a wage hike, the puppet clique and the owner of the company employed all sorts of base schemes in a bid to destroy the labor union and to subdue the workers.

The rascals retaliated against the struggle of the workers through the act of trampling their human rights underfoot and a mass dismissal. They arrested and detained in succession those workers who led the struggle under the pretext of violating the so-called national security law.

Meanwhile, in October 1980 the rascals forcibly dismissed the chairman and vice chairman of the labor union of this company under the pretext of the purification campaign in labor union circles. In December of the same year,

they forcibly took as many as 50 workers, including 19 executive committee members of the labor union, to the joint investigation center of the puppet martial law command where they perpetrated the brutal atrocities of doing violence to them and dismissing them by forcing them to tender resignations.

The puppet clique and the company owner restricted outsiders' access to the company and had policemen and investigation agents disguised in working clothes watch and control the workers at the working sites. Thus they tried to create an atmosphere of unrest and terror.

Furthermore, the rascals and female [as heard] military police raid and investigate the dormitory of female workers at night. When some 500 female workers protested and resisted this atrocity, the rascals threatened them, saying: If you continue to resist, we have rifles.

Following this, the puppet clique and the company owner perpetrated the atrocities of packing up the personal effects of the core leaders of workers and forcibly expelling them from the dormitory. They also organized the supervisor and security guards of the dormitory with those stooges who were former members of the air-borne troops of the puppet clique and had them brutally do violence to the workers, while perpetrating the atrocity of dismissing workers.

On 12 May 1982, mobilizing their stooges, the rascals went so far as to brutally beat female workers who were coming to the company to work in the morning, leaving them covered with blood.

The inhuman persecution and suppression of workers did not end with this. The puppet clique and the company owner not only prohibited female workers from having access to their dormitory, forcing them to suffer cold and starvation in the cold of winter, but also wantonly perpetrated the criminal act of cutting down the wages of workers or of not paying wages to them under the pretext of a company deficit.

However, the military fascist clique and the company owner could not subdue the workers with this suppression and persecution. Rather, this suppression and persecution aroused the workers to further awaken and inspired their fighting stamina to become stronger.

Inflaming their hatred against the enemies while undergoing oppression and building up their wisdom while undergoing trials, the workers obstinately resisted the rascals' suppression with their united strength and tough spirit. Countering the puppets' vicious schemes to destroy the labor union, the workers struggled, saying "Let us defend our organization with our own strength." Whenever the rascals dismissed or arrested the labor union leaders, the workers placed in new labor union leaders without delay and continued their struggle. Along with this struggle, the workers struggled every year, calling for a 30 to 40 percent increase in their wages.

Early this year, when the company owner announced a small wage hike, the workers strongly protested and struggled, calling for an increase of 68 percent, 10 times more than the rate the company owner announced.

When the company authorities waged a so-called quality control campaign under the pretext of the promotion of productivity and, along with this campaign, forced the workers to wear name tags, the workers wrote "Struggle, Unity and Death" in red ink on the reverse side of the tags and wore them.

The workers struggled against the quality control campaign, asserting that the campaign was a movement to exploit the workers. Thus, they delivered a strong blow to the company owner.

When their innocent colleagues were expelled by the company authorities, the workers not only held a demonstration calling for the reinstatement of the expelled workers, but also sharply exposed the fascist nature and plundering acts of the rascals through a satirical masque.

In a letter of appeal issued in January this year, the workers--pledging to struggle for a life worthy of man and happiness and against corruption, illegality and suppression--condemned the criminal atrocities of the Chon Tu-hwan ring and said that the reality has been obviously distorted by someone.

The letter of appeal condemned the puppet clique's suppression as a repeat of the corrupt, evil practices perpetrated in the distant past in which the fist was more often used than the law, and declared a stern resolution to continue to struggle until all working conditions have been rectified and improved.

Last March, they also waged an obstinate struggle for the payment of a bonus, an increase in wages, the reinstatement of fellow workers who have been illegally dismissed since October 1980 and the immediate suspension of unfair reportage in the press.

The struggle of the workers at the Wonpung Woolen Textile Company in Seoul, who are struggling, firmly united, even while facing illegal dismissal, arrest, threats, blackmail and brutal violence, has been further developed and tempered. This struggle vividly shows the workers' sagacious and gallant appearance, replete with strong will.

The workers at the Wonpung Woolen Textile Company, who have never been guaranteed even the minimum standard of living, let alone the primary democratic rights, will continue to struggle to achieve their aspirations to enjoy an independent and creative life, a genuine life.

CSO: 4110/03

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'NODONG SINMUN' MARKS KWANGJU STUDENT MOVEMENT

SK030610 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2246 GMT 2 Nov 82

[NODONG SINMUN 3 November special article: "Let Us Crush Aggression and Interfering Maneuvers of the Outside Forces and Safeguard National Dignity and Sovereignty"--KCNA identifies this item as an article]

[Text] At the time when the spirit of anti-U.S. struggle for independence is daily growing in South Korea, our people are now marking the 53d anniversary of the Kwangju student incident.

The Kwangju student incident was a mass anti-Japanese patriotic struggle waged by the Korean youths and students to oppose the fascist colonial rule and enslaving education of the brigandish Japanese imperialists and to regain national independence and dignity, leaving a proud record in the annals of our people's anti-imperialist struggle.

The Kwangju student struggle was provoked on 3 November 1923 when Japanese students insulted and teased Korean girl students.

The flames of the struggle quickly spread throughout the nation: Pyongyang, Seoul, Kaesong, Sinuiju, Taegu and Pusan.

Shouting slogans of "Down with the Japanese imperialists," "Abolish education of colonial slavery" and "Long live the independence of Korea," the students bravely fought for half a year, standing up to the Japanese imperialist's brutal suppression.

The Kwangju student struggle was an explosion of the Korean people's frustration and fury accumulated against the Japanese imperialists' brutal colonial rule. This demonstrated the firm will and spirit of the Korean people, who were determined to regain national dignity and sovereignty through struggle, and it dealt a great blow to the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule.

What the students and youths in Kwangju hoped for 3 November 53 years ago was to extricate themselves from the imperialists' colonial yoke and to become the dignified people of a sovereign country. This urgent aspiration of those students, however, has been achieved only in the one half of this country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The Korean people are the masters of Korea. The Korean people cannot stand Korea being divided and national sovereignty being trampled upon by alien imperialists. The Korean people should regain the trampled national sovereignty and become the true masters of Korea by defeating the outside forces and reunifying the country.

Owing to the military occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their colonial rule, a situation, more serious than that some 50 years ago, is now being created in South Korea. The only thing that the U.S. imperialists have brought to the Korean people under the name of liberator, aid-giver and protector is not independence but subjugation, not aid but plunder, and not protection but aggression and massacre.

With all fields--political, economic, cultural and military--in South Korea firmly under their control, the U.S. imperialists have been enforcing a vicious colonial enslavement policy, ruthlessly trampling upon the South Korean people's national sovereignty and are forcing on them the fate of colonial slaves.

The U.S. imperialist wolves have massacred at random the South Korean people who desire national independence, freedom and national reunification.

Such maneuvers on the part of the U.S. imperialists culminated following the October incident, as they instigated the Chon Tu-hwan clique to commit an unprecedented act of human butchering like the Kwangju massacre and had the clique fabricate a fascist dictatorial system more vicious than the Yusin system.

By continuously shipping into South Korea modern weapons of mass destruction such as nuclear weapons, the U.S. imperialists have turned South Korea into a war powder magazine and are now running riot to perpetually split the nation, assuming fabrication of two Koreas as the basis of their policy toward South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists' contempt and maltreatment of the Korean people could not be worse. Under the foot of the U.S. imperialist beasts, the South Korean people are languishing in shame and suffering of a kind they have never undergone before.

The Japanese militarists, who had forced on our people the fate of countryless people for 37 years, are stretching out their hand of aggression to South Korea. The Japanese reactionaries are further accelerating making inroads into South Korea in the political, economic and military fields.

They have distorted the history of the Japanese imperialist aggression against Korea. While strengthening political and military collusion with the South Korean puppets by babbling about so-called friendship and the consolidation of ties, they are controlling the South Korean economy by randomly infiltrating monopoly capitalists under the pretext of assistance and cooperation, fattening on the South Korean people's blood and sweat.

The Japanese reactionaries have inspired the puppets to fascism, treachery and division, while actively following the U.S. imperialists' two Koreas policy. The foreign forces' aggression against and intervention in South Korea have been staged, using the Chon Tu-hwan ring as a guide. The traitorous clique has thrown itself into the execution of the U.S. imperialists' policy of colonial subjugation with enthusiasm.

The puppets have suppressed the South Korean people's anti-U.S. struggle for independence with bayonets, have placed the South Korean economy under the control of foreign monopoly capital and have desperately tried to implement the U.S. imperialists' two Koreas policy.

In just recent months, the puppet clique has brutally slaughtered and executed youths, students and people, including Pak Kwan-hyon, who turned out to the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for independence and democracy, thus vividly revealing its dirty nature as a group of stooges and a treacherous group.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' and the Japanese reactionaries' schemes for aggression and intervention and the Chon Tu-hwan clique's treacherous and treasonous acts, the South Korean people have today been forced to endure the fate of being colonial slaves, for a second time.

Nevertheless, attaching brand "sovereign state" to South Korea, a colony, the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique has clamored as if South Korea enjoyed independence.

This is indeed preposterous. The words sovereignty and independence are not befitting to the fascist clique which, describing the South Korean people's sacred struggle against the aggressors as a disturbance of rioters, has brutally slaughtered the people struggling for national dignity and sovereignty.

The puppets' assertion is nothing but flowery words intended to cover up the fact that South Korea is a U.S. colony and the puppets are the culprits.

Sovereignty is the life of the nation. It can be achieved only through struggle. Some 50 years ago, proceeding from the indignation of the mockery of a female student, all the nation turned out in the struggle against foreign forces; how much longer should we just look on as spectators at today's reality of South Korea, in which the whole land has been subordinated to the U.S. and Japanese aggressors, and in which national sovereignty, democracy and civil rights have been completely obliterated.

The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea is a basic factor hindering the achievement of the South Korean people's independence and national sovereignty.

As long as the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule continues, the South Korean people's national sovereignty, the democratization of the society and national reunification will not be achieved.

The anti-U.S. struggle for independence the way of living of the South Korean people lies precisely in this. [as published]

Today the South Korean people are continuously and vigorously staging the anti-U.S. struggle for independence in defiance of the brutal suppression of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. They are also strongly resisting the Japanese reactionaries' schemes for reinvasion of South Korea.

This is the manifestation of the South Korean people's firm will and fighting spirit to regain their lost national dignity and sovereignty at any cost.

The South Korean people should put an end to the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and regain national sovereignty by more resolutely turning out to the anti-U.S. struggle for independence. At the same time, they should sternly frustrate and smash the Japanese militarists' schemes for reinvasion of South Korea.

The South Korean people should overthrow the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan ring and establish a democratic government, in which the working people can become the masters, by vigorously staging the antifascist struggle for democracy.

National reunification is the utmost desire and supreme task of our people. All Korean compatriots in the North, South and overseas should firmly unite as one under the banner of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, sternly smash domestic and foreign splittists' schemes to fabricate two Koreas and achieve national reunification so that they can become the dignified people of a sovereign state.

The South Korea people will surely regain their lost national dignity and sovereignty and achieve the historic cause of national reunification by ending the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and overthrowing the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan ring through a nationwide anti-U.S. and anti-puppet struggle.

CSO: 4100/03

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'VRPR' HAILS SONGGYUNGWAN STUDENTS' DEMONSTRATION

SK040418 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification
in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] As has been reported, on 2 November the patriotic students of Songgyungwan University once again joined in the righteous antigovernment struggle, defying fascist pressure.

Some 400 patriotic students joined in the struggle, shouting slogans reading "Down with the Chon Tu-hwan regime," "Reveal the true cause of Pak Kwan-hyon's death," "The present regime should resign" and "Release the students imprisoned," staging a fierce demonstration and disseminating leaflets. Becoming more excited, they bravely fought the suppressive police, who were urgently trying to put down the demonstration.

The current struggle by the patriotic students of the Songgyungwan University is an expression of the singleminded will of our ardent patriotic students and people who are determined to usher in a new world of independence--a new spring of democratization--free of fascism and aggressors and to take revenge a thousand times over for the death of Pak Kwan-hyon.

As you all perhaps know, Pak Kwan-hyon was an ardent patriotic student who bravely fought in the heroic Kwangju popular uprising and a true son of our people.

Even after being arrested illegally by the fascist hangmen, he continued his unyielding struggle in the murderous courts and prison cells, assuming them as his new battlefield. In particular, he offered the prime of his youth on the altar of democracy at the end of a hunger strike which lasted for 40 days from early September.

The sacrifice by Pak Kwan-hyon is more clear proof that the Kwangju massacre has not stopped and is continuing even today. The Chon Tu-hwan clique bloodily suppressed the heroic Kwangju popular uprising in May 1980, dipping Kwangju City in a sea of blood of its fellow countrymen. Then the clique, staging a great crackdown on the heroic resistance strugglers and patriotic forces, randomly arrested, imprisoned and executed them, devoting itself to committing all kinds of traitorous and treacherous acts and massacring them.

All these criminal acts by the Chon Tu-hwan clique were caused by the U.S. aggressors who, occupying this land illegally, have been enforcing a vicious fascist colonial rule. It is no longer a secret that the United States, which has been obliterating our people's democratic and civil rights for the past 37 years while ruthlessly trampling upon our nation's sovereignty and protecting and instigating all the fascist dictators, was the ringleader responsible for the great blood tragedy in Kwangju.

The U.S. occupation of South Korea and its fascist colonial rule there are the source of all the misery and calamities afflicted on our people. As long as the Yankee aggressors remain in this land and as long as the pro-U.S. stooge Chon Tu-hwan's fascist military rule continues, the independence, democratization and reunification so ardently aspired by our people cannot be achieved. This is a lesson that our people have been taught dearly in blood.

Our people's way out lies only in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and in the antifascist struggle for democratization. This is why our students and masses of all strata have resolutely joined in the righteous anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggles in the midst of barbarous fascist suppression.

The righteous antigovernment struggle waged by the patriotic students of Songgyungwan University is a continuation of such a patriotic struggle. This is an expression of the undefeated will of our people who are determined to regain the national sovereignty, democratic and civil rights of which they have been robbed and to take revenge a thousand times for the death of Pak Kwan-hyon. Also, this is a most righteous resistance of revenge.

For this reason, as it is an act of patriotism, the righteous struggle by the patriotic students of Songgyungwan University cannot become the object of suppression. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring brutally suppressed the righteous and patriotic struggle of these students by mobilizing a vast number of suppressive policemen, committing the fascist violence of arresting a great number of patriotic students. This is a criminal act which should never be tolerated.

No matter what fascist and suppressive acts it may employ, the Chon Tu-hwan clique will never be able to stop the great anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democratization of our students and patriotic masses who have stirred themselves up for independence, democratization and reunification, nor will it be able to overcome the crisis facing its rule.

The will to achieve independence, democratization and reunification through struggle is the unwavering faith of our students and masses and their persistent will. There is no one on earth who can thwart this faith and will.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique should look squarely at reality, stop trying to cling to its injudicious and fascist suppression and should step down from power without delay as is unanimously demanded by the masses. It also should immediately and unconditionally release all illegally imprisoned patriotic students and personages.

By raising higher the flames of the roaring anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggles, all the patriotic students throughout the nation, including the Songgyungwan University students, and the masses of all strata, will see to it that the Yankee aggressors and the fascist dictator are harshly punished.

CSO: 4110/03

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'VRPR' REPORTS 3 NOV DEMONSTRATIONS IN SEOUL

SK040634 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] In the midst of the masses' growing anti-U.S., antigovernment fighting spirit for independence, yesterday, some 2,000 students of colleges in Seoul staged antigovernment demonstrations in the main area of the city.

As dusk fell, the students concentrated in the main area of the city and staged street-demonstrations, singing songs and shouting slogans such as "Overthrow Chon Tu-hwan," "Reveal the cause of the death of Pak Kwan-hyon," and "Guarantee press freedom and freedom of labor union activities."

Dismayed at the advance of the students, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan ring made desperate efforts to block the street demonstrations by mobilizing hundreds of riot police.

In an attempt to disperse the demonstrators, the riot police fired tear gas and plainclothes policemen arrested many students thus committing intolerable atrocity.

Enraged, the students further raised their fighting spirit and closed their ranks. They fought bravely, countering the riot police.

Meanwhile, on noon of that day, some 1,500 Seoul National University students staged sit-ins and demonstrations for 2 hours on the campus demanding reinstatement of student day and release of detained students.

Despite the university authorities' attempt to block the demonstrations, the students staged the sit-ins and demonstrations on schedule, demanding reinstatement of student day and release of detained students.

The fascist Chon Tu-hwan ring sent hundreds of policemen onto the university campus and took away some 20 students, committing a fascist outrage.

CSO: 4110/03

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'VRPR' LAUDS STUDENT ANTIGOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATION

SK050446 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] As has been reported, on 3 November, marking the 53d anniversary of the Kwangju student movement launched against Japanese imperialist rule, the patriotic students of universities in Seoul once again staged a righteous demonstration, defying fascist pressure.

During the day, some 1,500 patriotic students of the Seoul National University staged a sit-in and demonstration, crying for a revival of student day and the release of the imprisoned students.

In the ensuing evening, some 1,000 patriotic students from various universities in Seoul joined in a fierce guerrilla-style street demonstration in the middle of the city, chanting slogans of "Down with Chon Tu-hwan" and "Guarantee freedom of press and labor union activity." They bravely fought the suppressive policemen who ran riot to put down the demonstration, randomly firing tear gas canisters.

Prior to this, on 2 November, some 4,000 patriotic students of Songgyungwan University staged a fierce demonstration shouting such slogans as "Down with the Chon Tu-hwan regime," "Reveal the true cause of Pak Kwan-hyon's death," "The present government should resign" and "Release all the imprisoned students."

This righteous struggle by demonstration staged by the patriotic students in Seoul is an explosion of frustration and fury accumulated against the fascist colonial rule of the United States and a demonstration of the persistent will of our people who are determined to usher in a new world of independence--a new spring of democracy--free of outside forces and fascism.

Today's situation is more serious than during the imperialist colonial rule some 53 years ago when the Kwangju student movement took place. Today, South Korea has been turned into a complete colony of the United States which has occupied this land in place of the Japanese imperialists. For a longer period

than the Japanese imperialist rule, our people have suffered the fate of countryless slaves, with their national sovereignty ruthlessly trampled upon.

As our people have bitterly experienced for the past 37 years, the only thing that the United States has brought to our people is not independence but colonial enslavement and national division, not assistance but colonial plunder and the worst kind of hardship in livelihood, not protection but afflictions and sufferings caused by aggression and massacre.

In spite of all this, the flagrant traitor and fascist tyrant Chon Tu-hwan and his perpetrators are not only running riot to offer this land to the United States as a permanent colony and military base in exchange for his personal long-term office and the happiness of his family, but also is unscrupulously committing treacherous acts opening wide the road for the Japanese militarists --revived and rearmed by the United States--to reinvade and subjugate South Korea.

They are committing intolerable fascist, barbarous acts of randomly arresting, imprisoning, punishing and massacring the patriotic students and masses who are against U.S. colonial rule and Japanese maneuvers for reinvasion and crying for independence, democracy and reunification.

The fratricidal acts committed in Kwangju in which the Chon Tu-hwan clique, under the behind-the-scene control of the United States, dipped the city in a sea of blood, the suppression and punishment of those who were involved in the arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan, Pak Kwan-hyon's sacrifice and the increasingly vicious and suppressive acts committed against the people clearly prove this. At the same time, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, which has completely fascistized and standardized the press, is suppressing democratic labor unions, as shown in the case of the Wonpung Woolen Textile incident, to obliterate the ever-growing anti-U.S. and antigovernment sentiment.

Enraged by the Japanese people's teasing of a Korean female student some 53 years ago, the patriotic Kwangju students raised high the patriotic anti-Japanese banner. How can we now stand with folded arms, with today's grave reality in which national sovereignty is being ruthlessly trampled upon by the aggressors and traitors and whole country has been turned into a place haunted by outside forces and a fascist whirlpool?

The righteous struggle waged by the patriotic students in Seoul on the occasion of the 53d anniversary of the Kwangju student movement is a patriotic struggle, righteous in every aspect, which reflects the will and aspiration of our masses who are determined to regain national sovereignty and democracy, of which they have been robbed, refusing to live the life of colonial slaves any longer.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring brutally suppressed their just struggle by mobilizing a vast number of suppressive policemen, committing the fascist act of arresting numerous patriotic students.

This is an intolerable criminal act which cannot be committed except by such a toadiest traitor and murderous tyrant as the Chon Tu-hwan clique, which has no match on earth.

Now the Chon Tu-hwan clique is trying to obliterate the daily growing anti-U.S. and antigovernment sentiment and to maintain the fascist colonial rule at any cost. But this is a foolish act.

It is a firm will of our young intellectuals and patriotic masses not to tolerate injustice, corruption, aggressors and traitors even if it means death.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should immediately stop fascist suppression, release all the imprisoned patriotic students and should step down from power as unanimously demanded by the masses.

Our ardent students and patriotic masses will continue the anti-U.S., anti-government and anti-Japanese struggle till they have swept away the aggressors and traitors and achieved independence, democracy and reunification.

CSO: 4110/03

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'NODONG SINMUN' ON KWANGJU PRISONER'S DEATH

SK020006 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2246 GMT 31 Oct 82

[NODONG SINMUN 1 November special article: "South Korean Youths and Students Will by all Means Take Revenge for Their Fallen Fellow Student"--KCNA identifies this as an article]

[Text] The military fascist elements' brutal suppression against the South Korean youths and students, who have risen up in the anti-U.S., pro-independence struggle against fascism and for democratization, is becoming more and more vicious.

Because the students of the Chonnam National University [CNU] in Kwangju rose up in a massive struggle of assembly and demonstration in resentment against the barbarity of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique which mercilessly murdered student Pak Kwan-hyon, chairman of this university's students association who courageously fought in the Kwangju popular uprising, the fascist rascals were dismayed at this. They brutally suppressed, arrested and imprisoned the students, who rose up in a righteous struggle, by mobilizing armed puppet mobile police, besieging the campus and shooting tear gas canisters, and are putting them to murderous torture.

On one hand, the military fascist elements are foolishly scheming to cover up their fiendish barbarity of murdering student Pak Kwan-hyon. On the other hand, by deploying policemen on a large scale in the entire area of Kwangju, they are running amok to keep an eye on and suppress college students in Kwangju, including students of CNU. This thus shows how much the fascist group is afraid of the South Korean youths and students' just struggle.

The arrogance and miscreant brutal suppression of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist rascals against the South Korean patriotic youths and students is an intolerable criminal act. And it again clearly shows that they are the fascist cutthroats and human butchers who should be cursed and denounced by the entire nation.

Youth Pak Kwan-hyon--the righteous son of Kwangju, who made the enemies shudder by indomitably waging the struggle in prison until his heart stopped beating, with his unchanging intrepidity and faith even though in prison, as in the days of the heroic resistance during which he cut the way of resistance through the streets of Kwangju, crying out with blood for democracy and reunification!

Indeed, his death was the manifestation of the patriotic and indomitable spirit that he would be willing to live in justice even though he would be killed in the struggle against injustice. And it was the forceful eruption of the unquenchable aspirations and wishes for independence, democracy and reunification.

Because independence and democracy are so precious and he longed so much for reunification, he sacrificed his 30-year-old youth for their cause. Because he possessed a pure conscience that he would not live as a colonial slave and a servant of fascism and would sacrifice his life for the cause of justice in the face of death, he could resist the enemies through such a tragic but heroic death.

Though the heart of youth Pak Kwan-hyon has stopped beating, his forceful voice--he who with skillful command and self-sacrificing struggle, made breakthroughs by resolutely turning out in the streets of struggle along with the heroic citizens in Kwangju in May 2 years ago and aroused the youths and students to the death-defying resistance!--is echoing through the ranks of democratic resistance, thus moving the demonstrating students to tears. His breath--he who went on a hunger strike for as long as 40-odd days calling for an explanation of the deaths of political prisoners sacrificed in the prison cells of the Kwangju prison and for improvement of treatment for detainees!--is borne in the minds of the resisting crowds. His sacrifice, which is going to bring about the second Kwangju resistance by becoming a volcano of freedom, is becoming the banner of resistance, thereby becoming a cause which calls the South Korean youths, students and people to the anti-U.S., pro-independence resistance against fascism and for democratization. The grudge of the youths and students who lost their beloved fellow student has become raging waves, and is flowing on the stream of Kwangju. The fighting spirit of the young intellectuals, who are vowing to take revenge for it, is surging high like the peak of Mt Mudung.

"Let us take revenge for youth Pak Kwan-hyon ever so many times!" "Let us return blood for blood!"

These fiery shoutings, which are echoing in all streets of the South, and these (?stern) indictments against the fiendish murderers are a determined declaration of resistance against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges who are running wild in suppression while pointing sharp and glittering guns and bayonets at the breasts of the resisting masses. This is a (?gunfire) of scathing condemnation of patriotism against treachery and of democracy against fascism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows: South Korea is a complete colony of the United States in which we cannot find any national sovereignty. The South Korean authorities are a fascist group which is mercilessly suppressing and murdering the South Korean people aspiring for reunification.

Look at the southern land overcast with the dark clouds of fascism! Nowhere is there national dignity and people's freedom or life! The yoke of colonial

subordination binding tightly the necks of people! The place of political ruins where all progressive political activities are blocked and all political foes, who are acting counter to the maintenance of the dictator's power, are mercilessly gotten rid of! The vast suppressive forces which cover the whole of South Korea like a net! Prisons and police cells overflowing with tens of thousands of detainees! The den of anticommunist war where because of the pertinacious rackets of division and war, the voices shouting out only for reunification through annihilating and victory over communism are piercing the ears and where the North-South confrontation and northward war are endlessly inspired! The campuses which have become military barracks and in which fascism has been introduced and where even the students' rights and freedom to study are kept under control under every kind of evil law! Soaring prices and low wages! The people's economic plight, which has sunk deeply into the abyss of dire distress such that people cannot get out of on account of obstinate colonial exploitation!

In reality, South Korea has changed into a prison cell without bars in the literal sense of the word, and the whole area has turned into a dark hell where there is no light or life.

Let us ask a question: Who on earth is responsible for all these disasters and misfortunes in which the yoke of colonial slaves gets tightened with each passing day, fascism is rampant and only famine and distitution overflow?

This has been caused by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who are exercising a vicious colonial fascist rule while occupying South Korea over 37 years.

The U.S. imperialists are aggressors, murderers and implacable enemies who fabricated the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist regime and behind the scenes pulled the strings of the massacre in Kwangju and the suppression of the democratic forces.

As long as they, U.S. imperialists' colonial rule remains intact in South Korea and their stooges' fascist frenzy continues, we cannot anticipate the sovereign independence of the nation or democratization of the society nor can we achieve peace and the independent reunification of the country. This is the lesson of blood that the South Korean people have keenly experienced for the last 37 years and is the summation of the struggle full of hardship.

The South Korean youths, students and people's anti-U.S., pro-independence struggle, which has begun developing with new width and depth, with the bloody struggle in Kwangju as a lesson, is the explosion of the pent-up grudge and resentment against the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and is a righteous struggle to defend the independence of the nation.

"Yankees, go back to your den!" "We oppose the neo-colonialism of the United States!" Fully contained in these anti-U.S. shoutings vehemently cried out by the South Korean youths, students and people are their firm self-awakening of the past days in which they did not gain any results although they had fought through many twists and turns and overcame so many ordeals.

The national sovereignty, democracy and civil rights which taken by the imperialists aggressors can be retrieved only by struggle. And the dawn of the fatherland's reunification will break only through struggle, too.

Liquidating the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and realizing the independence of the country and the nation under the anti-U.S. and pro-independence banner is the precondition for the South Korean people's independence and is the basic starting point.

Without the anti-U.S. and pro-independence struggle, the South Korean people cannot escape from the misfortune of a ruined people who have lost independence, they cannot abolish the military fascist dictatorship and achieve social progress nor can they achieve the cause of the country's reunification, either.

Anti-U.S. and pro-independence! This is the genuine nation-saving banner which the South Korean people should hold high today. Only along this road lies national sovereignty, democracy and civil rights--more precious than life--and the guarantee for the fatherland's reunification and national prosperity--for which the entire nation is aspiring.

Any Korean who genuinely loves the country and the nation and wishes for the fatherland's reunification should resolutely rise up in the sacred struggle to force the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea and achieve the complete sovereignty and independence of the nation, holding high the anti-U.S. and pro-independence banner which they have learned through the bloody lessons and the summing-up of struggle.

Struggling to realize the democratization of the society as well as to liquidate the existing military fascist rule in South Korea is an important guarantee aimed at further promoting the anti-U.S. and pro-independence struggle and is an essential demand to greet the new spring of independence and democracy.

All patriots of the democratic forces in South Korea will vigorously wage the anti-U.S. and pro-independence struggle by correctly combining this struggle with the struggle against fascism and for democratization. Thus, they will certainly get rid of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist regime and realize the democratization of society.

At this moment, too, the South Korean youths, students and peoples, including the college students in Kwangju, are vigorously setting ablaze the anti-U.S. and pro-independence flames against fascism and for democratization, standing up to the frantic bloodshed to the fascist hangmen, so as to realize the wishes of those who rose up in Kwangju, including youth Pak Kwan-hyon, and to exact payment for the blood they shed.

These raging waves of independence and democratization flowing with a force that no one can stop are driving the aggressors and nation-sellers into the desperate fear and locking the colonial fascist system.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges are making desperate efforts to maintain their colonial fascist rule. Nevertheless, this is useless.

The tear-gas canisters of the bloody hangmen or the wholesale roundup by the ignorant and uncouth military villains cannot stop the grand march of independence and democracy of the South Korean youths, students and people, nor can they block the rushing torrents against the United States and for independence and against fascism and for democratization which flow only into the great sea.

All South Korean youths, students and people, including college students of Kwangju, will take revenge a hundred, a thousand times Pak Kwan-hyon. They will have the anti-U.S., pro-independence banner against fascism and democratization cover the whole of South Korea and will at all costs usher in the daybreak of independence, democracy and reunification--which he so much longed for--in South Korea.

CSO: 4110/03

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'VRPR' ON 5 NOV STUDENT DEMONSTRATION IN SEOUL

SK080827 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Some 1,000 patriotic students of Korea University again staged an antigovernment demonstration on 5 November, challenging the fascist oppression.

As had been already demanded by the patriotic students who had turned out in the antigovernment struggle, the students of the Korea University demanded Chon Tu-hwan's withdrawal, workers' rights, and the release of unjustly detained workers and patriots.

They fought bravely for as long as one hour, throwing stones at the oppressive police, who were firing tear gas.

The antigovernment struggle that the Korea University students carried out on 5 November is a demonstration of our masses' unyielding will against injustice, fascism and nation-selling, and an incomparably just patriotic struggle aimed at delivering working people's rights and democracy, which is now being strangled by fascism.

The pro-U.S., running-dog traitor Chon Tu-hwan and his ring, totally opposed and rejected by the youths, students and people, have completely put the interests of the country and nation in the hands of the Yankee aggressors and are continuing the murderous oppression and nation-selling acts of victimizing people and suppressing and exploiting working people for the interests of the United States and a privileged minority group including comprador conglomerates.

In particular, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has revised the already vicious labor law for the worse and is carrying out anti-popular labor measures, relentlessly infringing upon workers' basic rights to exist and their three labor rights. This is fully proven by the case of the recent struggle of the workers of Korea Control Data and of the Wonpung Textile Company.

When the workers of Korea Control Data rose up against the humiliation and ruthless colonial exploitation and outrage of the U.S. employers and the workers

of the Wonpung Textile Company turned out in the just struggle for their rights to exist and the freedom of labor union activities, the Chon Tu-hwan ring mobilized not only the oppressive police but also hired hooligans to bestially suppress them by wielding violence. It committed a fascist outrage by detaining many workers and is continuing the act of dirty suppression to eliminate the democratic labor unions that the workers themselves established. All these show that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is indeed a group of thoroughgoing, pro-U.S. traitors working for the interests of the United States and the comprador conglomerates.

In the wake of the Chon Tu-hwan right's murderous oppression and nation-selling acts, charged with shouting for independence and democracy and reunification, charges that should not have been made, numerous youths, students and patriots of the masses of all strata have been unjustly arrested and detained and are being punished and killed.

The patriotic student Pak Kwan-hyon who fought bravely during the heroic Kwangju popular uprising died a heroic death in the wake of his 40-day fast struggle in prison and Messrs Kim Hyon-chang and Mun Pu-sik and tens of thousand of other patriots are presently suffering in prison. All these tragic things taking place on this soil are, needless to say, being masterminded by the United States.

The prevailing situation calls for our masses to struggle against the U.S. aggressors and their running dog, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, and to restore the bereft sovereignty and democracy of the nation. This is presented as a life-and-death matter that cannot wait to be settled.

The Korea University students, reflecting such an urgent demand of reality and the unanimous desire of the people, turned out again in the just struggle. In the miserable situation of our working masses, they foresee their destiny and the future of the nation and joined the masses' cry for independence, democracy and reunification, participating in the just struggle for national salvation.

In every aspect, the Korea University students' struggle is a just, patriotic struggle worthy of the people's praise. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring mobilized the oppressive police and fired tear gas indiscriminately to bestially suppress their just struggle. The ring committed a fascist outrage by taking away many students.

This is an intolerable crime that could only be committed by such a murderous tyrant as traitor Chon Tu-hwan whose entire body is filled with pro-U.S. flunkeyistic ideas. However, the fascist oppression is not everything. No matter how hard the Chon Tu-hwan ring may wield the guns and swords, it cannot repress the unyielding will and burning desire of the ardent patriotic students struggling in the interest of the masses. The more the fascist outrage becomes rampant, the stronger their indignation and resistance, support and encouragement and their voice of solidarity for our workers and people of all strata will grow.

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The Chon Tu-hwan ring must squarely look at reality and act with discretion. According to the unanimous demand of the people, it must unconditionally and immediately release the unjustly detained workers, students and other patriots, and step down from power.

The students and patriots of all strata will continue the unyielding struggle till they usher in on this soil the new independent world--the new spring of democracy--without the force of aggressors and without fascism.

CSO: 4100/03

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KOREA UNIVERSITY STUDENTS STAGE DEMONSTRATION

SK060543 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] According to news reports of Japanese newspapers on 6 November relayed by the KNS in Tokyo, some 1,000 students of Korea University in Seoul staged a fierce antigovernment demonstration on the campus on 5 November.

Furiously denouncing the suppressive acts of the fascist clique, the students who joined the demonstration in the afternoon of 5 November strongly demanded that the Chon Tu-hwan regime step down and release the imprisoned workers.

The students tenaciously fought the police, throwing stones at the mobile police waiting in front of the university gate who were urgently sent to the university to put down the demonstration.

In an attempt to disperse the demonstrating groups, the puppet policemen ran riot in suppression by incessantly firing tear gas canisters at the students.

However, the students are reported to have continued their demonstration for about an hour, engaging the policemen in a fierce battle.

According to news reports, the university has made an announcement banning all students' assemblies on the campus in connection with university festival function which has continued since 29 October.

Nevertheless, students defied it and joined in a mass anti-government struggle.

The fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique is reported to have arrested several students at the end of suppression against them.

CSO: 4100/03

BRIEFS

BILL ON MOBILIZATION SUBMITTED--Seoul, 5 Nov (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government Friday sent to the National Assembly a bill calling for the effective management, utilization and mobilization of manpower, materials and other resources in the event of national need. The proposed bill will empower the government to conduct training for less than 15 days a year to manage resources and prepare for national need. The training will be nationwide, regional, or limited to particular industrial sectors. Those who may be called up for the military are men aged between 20 and 50, but the age limit of military mobilization will be extended to over 60 for scientists, technicians, license holders and artists defined in presidential decrees. The bill calls for training to simultaneously manage material resources such as production, repairing and processing facilities, medical and other industrial facilities defined in presidential decrees, automobile, ships, airplanes and stevedoring facilities, power and communications facilities and broadcasting, motion picture, newspaper and printing facilities, as well as manpower resources working with these facilities, when necessity arises. [Text] [SK050804 Seoul YONHAP in English 0505 GMT 5 Nov 82]

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT BILL--The opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) has reconfirmed its basic position yesterday that the government should withdraw the "resource management law" bill, insisting that it would impose serious restriction on the people's freedom and rights. Adopting a resolution in an Executive Council meeting, the DKP said, "We strongly demand that the government retract such an evil law." Party spokesman rep, Kim Chin-pae said, "If the government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) try to pass the bill in the incumbent house, we will strongly oppose it." Against this opposition policy, the DJP decided to have the bill obtain the house endorsement, hearing sharp disputes between the rival parties in the course of its deliberation in the defense committee. [Text] [SK100229 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Nov 82 p 1]

IPU COMMITTEE MEMBERS--Seoul, 3 Nov--Chong Nae-hyok, National Assembly speaker and president of the Korea Executive Committee of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) appointed committee members Tuesday. The 15-member committee, to be chaired by Kwon Chong-tal, is composed of six lawmakers from the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), four from the leading opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP), two from the Korea National Party (KNP) and two other independent lawmakers. [Text] [SK030556 Seoul YONHAP in English 0147 GMT 3 Nov 82]

THAI EDUCATION MINISTER--Seoul, 3 Nov--Visiting Thai Education Minister Kasem Sirisumpundh paid a courtesy call on President Chon Tu-hwan Wednesday at the Presidential Mansion Chongwadae. Also on hand were his Korean counterpart Yi Kyu-ho and Thai Charge d'Affaires Chitrik Sreshthaputra. Sirisumpundh arrived in Seoul Monday for a 6-day visit at Rhee's invitation to seek cooperation in education between Seoul and Bangkok. [Text] [SK030556 Seoul YONHAP in English 0220 GMT 3 Nov 82]

BRITISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL--Seoul, 1 Nov--James Hamilton, visiting British permanent under secretary of the Department of Education and Science discussed with Education Minister Yi Kyu-ho Monday possibilities for bilateral cooperation in education and science between the two countries. During his 4-day visit, Sir James, who flew into Seoul Sunday, will visit a number of educational institutes, including the Korean Educational Development Institute, the Technical Education Research Institute linked with Korea's Kyonggi Technical College. After visiting Korea, he will proceed to Australia and the United States. [Text] [SK030556 Seoul YONHAP in English 0257 GMT 1 Nov 82]

CSO: 4100/047

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

CHON EMPHASIZES UPGRADING QUALITY OF PRODUCTS

SK050109 Seoul THE KOREA HEARLD in English 5 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] Ulsan--President Chon Tu-hwan emphasized here yesterday that manufacturing industrial products which are superior in quality to those of other countries is the answer to overcoming the economic recession which is affecting the entire world.

"The time is gone when we undertook projects relying only on an inexpensive but abundant work force. The time is also gone when we exported commodities on the strength of low prices," the president said.

In an address at a ceremony dedicating a large repair dock near the Hyundai Mipo Shipyard, the president emphasized that the national economy today requires quality improvement, technological renovation and manpower development "not only for today but also for the future.

"Accordingly, we need business firms which are positive in managing and planning their future with a sense of creativity and sincerity," Chon said.

Stressing the importance of the shipbuilding industry, he said that the industry has greatly contributed to the growth of the Korean economy in terms of export promotion, employment and the development of technical know-how.

To help further promote the shipbuilding industry, relevant government agencies, technicians, workers and business officials should exert united efforts for technical development and the promotion of productivity, the president said.

The ship repairing industry is very important and promising as it yields more added value than the shipbuilding industry and obtains necessary information on the international shipbuilding industry, he said.

Commenting on economic difficulties in the world the president said that the nation should foster strong national power while coping with international trade and resources wars.

Following the ceremony, the president and first lady Yi Sun-cha pushed an "initiation button" to start the flow of water into the dock.

After observing the facilities, the president had luncheon with industrial and business leaders and local representatives at the Hyundai shipyard guesthouse.

The president said that six percent economic growth is expected this year despite the worldwide recession "thanks to efforts by industrialists and technicians to elevate the quality of products and the fact that workers have not made reckless demands for wage increases."

He remarked that the unemployment rate in the United States, Britain and Canada is high because there is little labor-management cooperation in those countries as, say, in Japan.

CSO: 4100/047

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

PROSECUTORS DEMAND SENTENCES IN CURB LOAN SCANDAL

SK010806 Seoul YONHAP in English 0717 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Seoul, 1 Nov (YONHAP)--Prosecutors Monday demanded 15 year prison terms for the two moneylenders who were sentenced in the first trial to 15 years for a fraud amounting to nearly one billion U.S. dollars.

The demand was made during an appeals hearing for the 32 people convicted of involvement in the multi-million dollar loan scandal which rocked the South Korean Governemnt and set stock prices plummeting in May when it was exposed.

The two moneylenders--Yi Chol-hi, a former deputy chief of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, and his socialite wife Chang Young-cha--were charged of amassing the huge sum in less than 2 years by discounting promissory notes they held as collateral.

The prosecutors, however, postponed demanding a prison term for former president of Korea Mining Promotion Corp Yi Kyu-kwang, a relative by marriage of President Chon Tu-hwan, who remained absent from court because of illness.

Yi was previously sentenced to 4 years for accepting 100 million won (134,200 U.S. dollars) from the couple in exchange for his alleged influence peddling to promote their moneylending business.

The prosecutors demanded the same prison terms handed down by a Seoul District Court in September for 19 other people who joined the couple in filing for an appeals hearing. The prosecution asked the same demand it had made in the first sentencing session for nine other alleged accomplices.

The fraud, said to be the biggest in South Korean history, dried up funds on the nation's unofficial loan market, forcing several companies to near bankruptcy.

CSO: 4100/047

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

COMPANIES LAUNCH PRODUCTION OF AIRCRAFT PARTS

SK210606 Seoul YONHAP in English 0324 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, 21 Oct (YONHAP)--A number of major South Korean businesses are launching into the development and production of aircraft parts as the industry has recently become very promising on international markets, business sources said here Thursday.

The businesses sources said that after Korean Air Lines produced Korea's first sophisticated fighter aircraft in September under the technical supervision of the Samsung Precision Industries Co, another South Korean company, many Euro-American aircraft manufacturers approached Korean enterprises to buy locally developed parts.

As a result, the sources added, interest in the production of aircraft parts, considered lucrative here, has extended into the domestic machine industry.

According to the source, the Daewoo Heavy Ind Ltd, the Hyundai Heavy Ind Co, Ltd and the Daehan Heavy Industrial Co are preparing to produce airplane frames and other pieces of equipment needed for aircraft.

The Daedong Heavy Industry Co, the Seoul Vehicle Industry Co and another Korean business are reportedly making landing gear and hydrolic machines, while the Taihan Electric Wire Co and two other Korean electronics companies are busy preparing to assemble electronics devices for aircraft.

In addition, three other firms, including the Keang Nam Metal Co, are manufacturing aircraft passenger room facilities and seats needed in the passenger areas, the sources added.

Meanwhile, the sources said, Korean Air Lines, which already succeeded in assembling helicopters and fighter aircraft, and Samsung Precision Industries Co, which has developed engines, also plan to jointly supply aircraft parts to foreign aircraft manufacturers.

The Korea Heavy Ind and Construction Co has recently concluded a contract worth several million U.S. dollars to process seven major part items for re-exportation to the U.S. Northrop Aircraft Co, which plans to use the parts to assemble fighter airplanes such as "super," according to a report.

The sources also said that Samsung Precision Ind Co is now reaching the final stages of negotiations to export several million dollars worth of engine parts to the United States.

Also resulting from Korean technology's recent fame, the British Aircraft Company of British aerospace visited South Korea recently to conclude a 40 million-dollar contract to purchase Korean machine tools, according to the sources.

The Korea society for the advancement of the machine industry is actively supporting domestic businesses in their efforts to develop high technology aircraft parts.

CSO: 4100/047

BRIEFS

1983 TAX REVENUE--Seoul, 22 Oct (YONHAP)--South Korean Government's 1983 internal tax revenue was projected at an estimated six trillion won (some eight billion U.S. dollars) with the help of an expected increase of revenues from corporate tax, special income tax, liquor tax and income tax. According to a report submitted by the Finance Ministry to the National Assembly Friday, the projected figure was 14.1 percent higher than the revenue expected this year. The report listed income tax as 1.09 trillion won, a 10.3 percent gain over this year, and broke down the figure into 413.2 billion won in business income (a six percent increase), and 682 billion won in withholding (up by 13.1 percent) (one U.S. dollar is worth about 745 won). Corporate tax was expected to rise by 18.8 percent to 812 billion won, according to the report, while expected revenues of 789.5 billion won from a special excise tax and 488.3 billion from the liquor tax each recorded 17.3 percent increase from this year. [Text] [SK220357 Seoul YONHAP in English 0256 GMT 22 Oct 82]

CSO: 4100/047

S.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

'ROK DAILY' OBSERVES 77TH KNRC ANNIVERSARY

SK270207 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "77th Red Cross Birthday"]

[Text] The nation impressively observes today the 77th anniversary of the founding of the Korea National Red Cross, reminding us of the humanization has undertaken in our society during the past years.

The founding of the KNRC dates back to 1905 during the last phase of the Yi Dynasty, 5 years before the forcible annexation of this country to Japan, as we recall.

Reflecting on the tragic and turbulent national fates the people of this country have undergone thus far, those engaged in Red Cross work have faced so many ordeals and hardships throughout the 77-year Red Cross history in this country.

As the Korean people have survived the innumerable historic trials in contemporary history, so our Red Cross crusaders have made untiring efforts to implant the lofty ideal of the Red Cross deeply in the hearts of the people in this country.

Thus, the Red Cross spirit has been widely disseminated among the Korean people, probably more than any similar organ or campaign, profoundly moving the minds of those facing extreme difficulties and disasters around us with the Red Cross workers rushing to their aid to share brotherly love with them as much as any one else in the human community, in fact.

It was in 1955 that the KNRC became affiliated with the League of Red Cross Societies (LORCS) as its 74th member, with the status of our Red Cross having been recognized internationally.

Ever since, our Red Cross activities have been positive and substantial both at home and in the international community, side by side with other countries.

Even with the tragic national fate of suffering long-standing territorial division on the Korean Peninsula, it is good to hear that our Red Cross contributions in the international domain in recent years have been highly regarded in the diversified working projects under the Red Cross slogan.

On top of the Red Cross ventures in South Korea is none other than the KNRC's dramatic overture as early as in 1971 to its North Korean counterpart to open talks for the reunion of dispersed families between the south and north of the divided country.

Most unfortunately, this genuinely humanitarian offer by the South Korean Red Cross authorities was not materialized, with the south-north Red Cross contacts to this end suspended soon due to a boycott by the north for no plausible reason.

Nevertheless, the Red Cross authorities have done what politics was unable to manage in the ever--ominous south-north confrontation then with the abortive Red Cross undertaking for the reunion among the 10 million dispersed families. [As published]

It is understood that the KNRC authorities will continue to push through this unfinished work as a strategic sector in the current decade of the 1980s, in close response to the long-cherished wishes of the entire Korean people in the south and north.

In parallel with the advent of an age of internationalization, it is our expectation that the Red Cross projects to be undertaken by the KNRC will be invigorated on the international stage to a corresponding degree, along with the stepped-up Red Cross programs hereafter.

On the Red Cross anniversary this year, we should renew our particular pledge to encourage our Red Cross workers and their leaders to accomplish their future undertakings as successfully as before.

CSO: 4100/047

S.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

BRIEFS

STUDENTS ARRESTED--Police in Seoul arrested two collegians for allegedly masterminding campus disturbances, and requested arrest warrants for two others for the same reason yesterday. Arrested by the Kwanak Police are Yi Song-u, 22, and Kim Tae-kwang, 22, both seniors in the Department of Trade at Seoul National University. They are accused of violating the law on assembly and demonstration. According to the police, they allegedly masterminded a student demonstration on the school's Kwanak campus at around 12:50 PM last 27 October, scattering fliers containing anti-government slogans from the dining hall and the student hall. Meanwhile, the Chongnyang-ni police requested arrest warrants for two students at Hankuk University of foreign studies on similar charges. Kwak Uk-tak, 22, a junior in the Department of Political Science, and Ko Han-kyu, 20, a freshman in the Department of Spanish Language, allegedly instigated a student demonstration at around 1 PM last 29 October distributing leaflets containing anti-government phrases in the dining hall. [Text] [SK020118 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Nov 82 p 8]

JAIL TERMS FOR STUDENTS--An appeals court panel in Seoul yesterday upheld a lower court's decision sentencing two coeds to a 1-year prison term each for violating the law on illegal assembly and demonstration. A three-member panel of the Seoul District Criminal Court found the two defendants, Choe Son-chu, 22, and Yun Chi-hui, 21, of Seoul's Sukmyong Women's University, guilty of inciting a demonstration on their campus on 25 May 1982 by distributing seditious leaflets to fellow students. In another action, the court rejected appeals by three Buddhist activists involved in the so-called "Sawonhwa case" and imposed prison terms ranging from 1 to 3 years for involvement in antigovernment activities. The three defendants, including a former Seoul National University student, had been charged with offering study session to Buddhist followers on antigovernment ideology. The court, presided over by senior Judge Sin Song-taek, also ordered the suspension of the defendants' civil rights for 1 to 3 years. [Text] [SK050127 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Nov 82 p 1]

CAMPUS DISTURBANCE--Kwangju (YONHAP)--Two collegians at Chonnam National University were arrested yesterday for having instigated other students to demonstration on campus. Kim Hak-tok, 22, a junior in the English Literature Department are suspected of having led the demonstration 13 October, spreading antigovernment pamphlets among students. They are charged with violating the law on assembly and demonstration. [Text] [SK050105 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Nov 82 p 8]

CSO: 4100/047

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ROK, SIERRA LEONE AGREE ON DIPLOMATIC TIES

SK260156 Seoul THE KOREA HEARLD in English 26 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Abdulai Osman Conteh of Sierra Leone reaffirmed his government's support for Seoul's efforts to resume inter-Korean dialogue when he conferred yesterday with Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Poun-sok on diplomatic and economic cooperation between Korea and the west African country.

Conteh, having arrived in Seoul earlier in the day for a 5-day visit, was briefed on President Chon Tu-hwan's formula for peaceful unification through national reconciliation.

Minister Yi told the Sierra Leone foreign minister that the government will encourage Korean enterprises to participate in the development of the African country's fisheries, construction, agriculture and forestry.

The two foreign ministers agreed to study the possibility of concluding economic agreements between the two countries.

They also discussed economic cooperation among developing countries and reviewed the political situation in Africa.

Following the talks, the Sierra Leone foreign minister paid a courtesy call on President Chon.

In the meantime Conteh will open Sierra Leone's honorary consulate general at the Daeyongak building today by appointing Mrs Yun Tok-chu as the first honorary consul general.

He will tour industrial complexes and sports facilities for the 1988 Olympics before returning home Friday.

The African country established diplomatic relations with Seoul in 1962 and with Pyongyang in 1971.

CSO: 4100/047

BRIEFS

ORDER OF DIPLOMATIC SERVICE CONFERRED--Seoul, 29 (YONHAP)--Mark Eyskens, visiting Belgian economic minister, received the Order of Diplomatic Service Merit, Kwanghwa Medal, from South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan here at the Presidential Mansion Chongwadae Friday. Attending the ceremony were South Korean Finance Minister Kang Kyong-sik and Theo Peeters, special advisor to the Belgian economic minister accompanying Eyskens on his Korean trip. The Belgian minister arrived in Seoul Thursday, accompanied by his wife and a four-member entourage, for a 4-day visit at the invitation of his Korean counterpart Kang to discuss bilateral economic cooperation. Following his arrival on Thursday, Eyskens met with Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop, Commerce-Industry Minister Kim Tong-Hwi and Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok to exchange views on matters of mutual concern. During his stay here, the Belgian official is scheduled to meet other government leaders and visit notable sites. [Text] [SK290301 Seoul YONHAP in English 0217 GMT 29 Oct 82]

TEXTBOOK ISSUE STILL PROBLEM--Seoul, 2 Nov (YONHAP)--A leading Korean lawmaker Tuesday told Japanese journalists that a satisfactory solution of the textbook controversy between Korea and Japan was a precondition to resuming bilateral talks on official Japanese loans to Korea. During a meeting with visiting Japanese Foreign Ministry correspondents, Rep Yi Chai-hyung, Korean chairman of the Korea-Japan parliamentarians, union, also said that the union's general meeting slated in Tokyo in early December might have to be slightly delayed. Yi cited Japan's internal political situation in the wake of Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's resignation as well as the textbook issue for his speculation. The downplaying of Japan's colonial atrocities in the revised editions of Japanese high school history textbooks led to a diplomatic dispute between Seoul and Tokyo last summer. The Japanese Government later pledged to correct the disputed parts, with the details yet to be worked out, the dispute over the textbook revision also aggravated the Seoul-Tokyo negotiations on official Japanese loans to South Korea, which were started in August 1981, but have been at a standstill for months. [Text] [SK021355 Seoul YONHAP in English 1245 GMT 2 Nov 82]

FORMER COMMERCE MINISTER--Seoul, 22 Oct--Former Commerce-Industry Minister So Sok-chun was named Thursday to sit on the research advisory panel of the state-run Korea Development Institute (KDI). So will leave for the United States early November to give lectures on the Korean economy at Vanderbilt, Boston and Hawaii Universities for several weeks, it was learned. [Text] [SK290640 Seoul YONHAP in English 1111 GMT 22 Oct 82]

'OVERSEAS COOPERATION OFFICE'--Seoul, 28 Oct--South Korea plans to establish an "office for overseas cooperation" under the wing of the Foreign Ministry next year to effectively handle economic and technical cooperation with foreign countries and to deal with emigration matters. This was made known Thursday when Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok explained the plan to leaders of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), including Secretary General Kwon Il-Hyon, Floor Leader Yi Chong-chan and Chief Policymaker Chin E-chong. The government will prepare a revision to the government organization law for approval by the current National Assembly, Yi was quoted as saying. It was learned that the projected office will comprise three bureaus in charge of overseas development, technological cooperation and emigration administration under a director and vice director. [Text] [SK290640 Seoul YONHAP in English 1158 GMT 28 Oct 82]

SEOUL, 28 OCT--Aber P. Canlas, visiting Philippine vice minister of public works and highways, met with South Korean Vice Construction Minister Yi Kwan-yong Thursday to discuss the promotion of cooperation in construction between Korea and the Philippines. Canlas, who arrived here Wednesday for a 4-day visit at the invitation of Yi, toured the '88 Olympic expressway that will link two southern provincial cities, Taegu and Kwangju, when completed. On Friday, the Filipino vice minister will see the Hyundai Shipyard in Ulsan, 320 km southeast of Seoul. [Text] [SK290640 Seoul YONHAP in English 0611 GMT 28 Oct 82]

SWISS, PANAMANIAN ENVOYS--The Swiss and Panamanian Governments have named Bernard Freymond and Joaquin Meza Icaza, respectively, to become new ambassadors to Korea, it was learned yesterday, Freymond, now serving as a counselor at the Swiss Embassy in Greece had previously been posted to Yugoslavia and the United States. The incoming Panamanian envoy had been accredited to Guatemala, Chile, Argentina and Costa Rica as ambassador before he was given a home assignment. [Text] [SK290640 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Oct 82 p 1]

OVERSEAS KOREAN RESIDENTS--Seoul, 30 Oct--A group of 21 representatives of Korean residents abroad will fly into here Sunday for a 7-day visit at the invitation of the commission for homecoming overseas Koreans. The visitors, presidents of their respective Korean residents associations, will pay courtesy calls on President Chon Tu-hwan and Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok as well as become acquainted with the development of their home country through a tour of major industrial facilities. Seven will come from North America, ten from Africa, two from Malaysia and two from anchorage. [Text] [SK010534 Seoul YONHAP in English 0126 GMT 30 Oct 82]

CSO: 4100/047

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

DECLINING FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATE VIEWED

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 13 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] The current slow-down in our exports is getting increasingly serious. By the end of September this year, our exports have grown only 3.1 percent over the same period of last year. What is more, it is difficult now to find any signs that our exports may make a favorable turn in the days ahead. The fact is that the orders for our exports (L/C arrivals) have kept declining since the fourth quarter of last year.

In the export business circles, there have risen reproachful and bitter remarks voiced on government policies. What are the reasons for keeping the foreign exchange rate even far below a "realistic level," though it may not be possible to raise it as much as to sufficiently back up our competitiveness? they say. When the exports were evidently slowing down, the government even eliminated a special interest rate previously applied for export financing loans. Now that our exports are evidently declining, it is the time for restoring the previous export supporting measures and for further strengthening such export promotion measures, they say.

Due to the strongly rising value of the U.S. currency, our Won currency has been relatively overvalued as compared with the currencies of other major trade partners. The business circles analytically assert that in terms of real effective exchange rate, our Won currency has been overvalued by an average of 8.2 percent at the end of last August since the end of 1980.

The only problem here is whether there will be no aftermath being created if the exchange rate is changed again to what they claim a "realistic level" and various export promotion measures revised. In this respect, we cannot shake off an idea that we should seek some special measures to reinvigorate our export trade, but very prudently.

Frankly speaking, Korea is not the only one now experiencing the continued slow-down of exports. The world trade volume has been decreasing. Particularly when compared with our major rival countries, such as Japan, Taiwan, Hong-Kong, and Singapore, we have done far better with an actual increase of 2.1 percent as of the end of August. For example, Japan and Taiwan have registered a

minus growth rate of 5.8 percent and that of 2.1 percent during the same period, respectively. These facts attest to the fact that the international environment is a great restrictive factor these days.

The serious depression of overseas economy, the resultant tightening of protectionism, decrease in OPEC's oil revenues and political situations in the Middle East and Central and South America--all these overseas factors also bear their effects on our exports. In addition, we cannot underestimate an effect of the weakened competitiveness in the areas of domestic productivity and product quality.

It is also obvious that there are limits to overcoming the present adverse conditions by seeking some supporting policy measures of the government. This is why we say that prudence is needed, because of such limits to the effect of the supporting measures as well as some likely adverse effects. It will be right for the government to be prudent, but choose the way toward narrowing the gap between the current exchange rate and its realistic level.

CSO: 4107/006

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

HEAVY INDUSTRY STRIVES TO ENLARGE FOREIGN MARKETS

SK200650 Seoul YONHAP in English 0315 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, 20 Oct (YONHAP)--South Korea's heavy industry is now engaged in active negotiations to enlarge their foreign markets although the receipt of overseas project orders has remained sluggish in recent years despite new investment readjustment policies, the Commerce-Industry Ministry said Wednesday.

In a report presented to a National Assembly committee, the ministry said that the Korea Heavy Industry and Construction Co, Ltd, (KHIC) has recently reached the final stages of contract agreements to build a cement plant in Perak State, Malaysia, in a joint venture with a local cement manufacturer.

An official at the Korean company said that the planned Perak Cement Plant will cost 170 million U.S. dollars to complete and have an annual production capacity of 1.2 million tons.

The ministry also told the commerce-industry committee that the state-run Korean company is negotiating to construct a 700 million-dollar petrochemical industrial complex and a 250 million-dollar cement plant with an annual production capacity of 600,000 tons, both in Nigeria.

The ministry predicted, however, that negotiations with the African country would drag on for some time.

Meanwhile, the ministry added, the KHIC is winding up details of a subcontract from the Westinghouse Electric Corporation of the United States to build two 100 million-dollar thermal electric power plants, one in Bunbury and the other in Stanwell both in Australia.

The company official said that the State Energy Commission of western Australia and Queensland Electricity Generating Board have placed orders for the construction of the Bunbury and Stanwell power stations.

The KHIC is also reported to be continuing efforts to win a construction order for a 400 million-dollar thermal power station in Seraya, Singapore from the local public utility board.

Ministry officials said that the prospects for these KHIC negotiations are very bright and added that use of South Korean plant facilities for the overseas projects now under negotiation and valued at a combined 1.72 billion dollars would greatly boost the operation ratio of the country's heavy industrial facilities.

CSO: 4100/047

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

NIGERIAN TRADE FAIR--Seoul, 30 Oct--Five Korean firms will represent Korea at the International Trade Fair slated for 20-29 Nov in the Nigerian capital of Lagos, the Korea Trade Promotion Corp (KOTRA) said Saturday. Korean business groups, including Daewoo, Samsung and Hyundai, will display primarily machinery and electronics products in efforts to expand their markets on the African continent. KOTRA officials said Korean businesses will be encouraged next year to both participate in more African trade fairs and host their own expositions in the region. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0128 GMT 30 Oct 82]

ROK TO CUT OIL IMPORT--This year's imports of crude oil are expected to drop 2.6 percent to 178.1 million barrels from last year's 190.3 million barrels. This will be the third annual consecutive fall in imports of foreign crude oil since 1980. Crude imports recorded the same 1.4 percent decrease in 1980 and 1981. The Energy-Resources Ministry said yesterday it would bring down crude imports to 34.6 million barrels during the remaining two months as local oil refineries' inventories stood at up to 19.3 million barrels as of 20 October. Earlier, the ministry estimated the year's demand for crude oil at 187.3 million barrels, a 2.4 percent rise over last year's. The local oil refineries, however, imported 17 million barrels last month, 22.8 percent more than the same month of last year to meet with the winter season's high demand for oil products. As of the end of October, the year's crude oil imports amounted to 143.5 million, 4.4 million barrels less than 147.9 million barrels during the like period of last year. [Text] [SK020231 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Nov 82 p 7]

TRADE COOPERATION DISCUSSED--Seoul, 4 Nov (YONHAP)--Dato Samy Vellu, visiting minister of works and public utilities of Malaysia, Wednesday called on South Korea to extend cooperation in establishing joint construction ventures in Malaysia, a Construction Ministry spokesman said Thursday. During talks with Korean Construction Minister Kim Chong-ho, Vellu also requested that the Korean Government provide assistance in the on-the-job training in Korea of Malaysian technical manpower and government officials. Kim, who invited Vellu for a 6-day visit to Korea, said that he would welcome a meeting between the government officials of both countries to discuss the details of such projects, the spokesman said. Earlier Wednesday, the Malaysian minister paid a courtesy call on President Chon Tu-hwan at Presidential Mansion Chongwadae. Vellu's itinerary for the remainder of his stay includes tours of the Seoul subway system construction sites, several industrial complexes and the Seoul sports complex, the spokesman added. [Text] [SK040250 Seoul YONHAP in English 0210 GMT 4 Nov 82]

CSO: 4100/047

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM CHONG-IL LAUDED FOR LEADING STUDENTS IN 60'S

SK050739 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Talk on Kim Chong-il's leadership as a collegian of the students' struggle against U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists from the "Ray of Guidance" program]

[Text] In this hour we will talk about the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's energetic activities during his college days to foster youths and students as fighters with a thorough, anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. spirit. In his college days the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il exhausted all possible efforts to see to it that youths and students infinitely hated imperialists, including U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists, and resolutely struggled against them.

The dear comrade leader's deep interest in enhancing the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle spirit of youths and students was closely related to the fact that at that time imperialists, bossed by the U.S. imperialists, were more viciously running wild behind a mask of peace and that revisionists were appearing in the international communist movement who renounced the anti-imperialist struggle, openly claiming that the nature of the imperialists' aggression had changed. With the aim of splitting and breaking up the revolutionary masses struggling against imperialism, the revisionists had gone so far as to noisily advertize, saying: Now that the iceberg has melted and the warm wind of peace is blowing, the time has come for us to beat our sword into a plow share.

Whenever the revolution has undergone a change, opportunists have appeared in the international communist movement and have perpetrated various maneuvers. But there had been no other time when the revisionists' flattery and submission to the imperialists had reached such a climax. Under such a situation, it was an urgent demand of the times and the revolution to see to it that the masses discerned the true nature of the imperialist' aggression and resolutely struggled against them.

In early 1962, deeply aware of the situation, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il personally wrote and published a famous treatise titled "On the Characteristics of Modern Imperialism and Its Aggressive Nature" and exposed

in detail the true nature of imperialism from behind its mask of peace. In his treatise, the dear comrade leader pointed out that modern imperialism has changed its countenance in order to meet the social and historic conditions of the present century but has maintained its intrinsic nature.

In his treatise, he explained in detail, using examples, that the history of imperialism is one of aggression and plundering, that the aggressive nature of imperialism has not changed at all and cannot be changed and that the aggressive nature of imperialism has not lessened but has further increased.

With the publication of the dear comrade leader's treatise, the true nature of modern imperialists as aggressors, plunderers and the common enemy of mankind was vividly exposed and, at the same time, the people were disillusioned about imperialism. Through this famous treatise, the dear comrade leader not only enhanced the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. awareness of youths and students but also led them to hate the U.S. imperialists extremely.

One day in January 1962, the dear comrade leader provided an opportunity for students to inspect the Sinchon Museum and personally went there with them. During the 25 June Korean war the U.S. imperialist murderers occupied Sinchon for 52 days and perpetrated the brutal atrocity of slaughtering 35,000 inhabitants—one fourth of the total population of Sinchon County. Before the tour of the Sinchon Museum, the dear comrade leader told the students that the growing new generation should fully know the atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialists in this land and that the U.S. imperialists have perpetrated aggression against our country for 100 years, forcing our people to endure countless sufferings and misfortunes.

Entering a room of the museum, the dear comrade leader looked at the historical materials and other exhibits that expose the crimes of the U.S. imperialists and then stressed: The true nature of imperialism will never change and we should struggle against imperialism generation after generation. As he toured the exhibits, his face was replete with stern indignation. After looking around the exhibits that condemn and indict the U.S. imperialists, who killed people by driving nails into their heads, brutally slaughtered people by chaining them by their noses and killed children, women and even old people by burying them alive, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il told the students in a fury: Indeed, what a heart-rending thing this is. What lesson does the blood drawn in Sinchon teach?

It indicated that we should not have any delusions about the U.S. imperialists. Just as a wolf cannot become a sheep, the brutal nature of imperialism can by no means change. We should kill the wolf that injures man.

These remarks by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il moved and inspired the students to burn with heartfelt hatred and hostile feelings against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, our inveterate enemies.

After inspecting the things on display, the dear comrade leader climbed (Yonkkot) Hill, where there is a common burial ground for fallen patriotic fighters, in front of the museum. Looking for quite a long time at the dark overcast southern sky, the dear comrade leader said that wherever the U.S. imperialists take their blood-stained steps, masses shed blood and added at this time too, parents and brothers are mercilessly murdered with guns and bayonets by the rascals in the southern land. The U.S. imperialists are the Korean peoples' implacable enemies, with whom we cannot live under the same sky. We should certainly force the U.S. imperialists to withdraw and reunify the fatherland.

In this way, the dear comrade leader arranged the observation study tour of the Sinchon Museum and personally inspected the exhibited things one by one, accompanied by the students. He awakened them to endless hate for the U.S. imperialists and to a resolve to fight them to the end.

This is not the only thing that the dear comrade leader has aroused in the hearts of the youths and students to the high-level sense of anti-imperialism and anti-United States. Once he met with a Japan-resident student, who returned home after having lived in Japan. He said to him that today too, the masses in the south are undergoing disdain and cold treatment by the U.S. rascals--harsher than the national disdain and contemptuous treatment he underwent in Japan. He made him aware that he should resolutely fight in order to force the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist enemies, who are committing all kinds of arbitrary acts while occupying half of our country.

In this way, in order to have the youths and students endlessly loathe and hate the imperialists, including the U.S. imperialists, the dear comrade leader has put forth all his energy. By virtue of such energetic activities by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the youths and students have tenaciously grown up as determined fighters with thoroughgoing anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. spirit.

CSO: 4110/03

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG'S VISIT TO CHINA ANALYZED

No Reference to Hegemonism

Tokyo TONG-IL ILBO in Japanese 22 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] The visit to China by President Kim Il-song of North Korea, the first in about 7 years since April 1975, taken together with the revelation made during the welcoming ceremony for Kim held in Beijing on 16 September that Chinese Communist Party (CPC) General Secretary Hu Yaobang and Chairman Deng Xiaoping of the party Central Committee Military Affairs Commission had secretly visited Pyongyang in April this year, has become a focal point of much attention.

It is being said that the aims of Kim Il-song's visit to China this time are: 1) to prevent, even by a little, the internal resistance to and the criticism by external forces of the Kim Il-song/Kim Chong-il hereditary power succession system by obtaining China's support for it, 2) to seek assurance for sustained economic and military aid, and 3) to gain diplomatic support for North Korea, to block China's improvement of relations with the United States and opening of relations with the Republic of Korea, and to induce China's support in the event of North Korea's unfolding of an overall strategy against South Korea.

China, on the other hand, by bringing about President Kim's China visit almost simultaneously with the closing (on 11 September) of the CPC 12th Party Congress and by according him a highest-level welcome--the Chinese welcoming party on hand at the Beijing train station upon Kim Il-song's arrival on 16 September consisted of nearly all of the highest-level leaders of the government and the party including party General Secretary Hu, party Advisory Council Chairman Deng, Premier Zhao Ziyang and Vice-Premier Wan Li; and on the occasion of Kim's visit to Sichuan Province on 18 September, party Advisory Council Chairman Deng, the man with the most real power in China today, personally served as the escort officer in an extraordinary move--is believed to have sought, in the view of Western diplomats stationed in Beijing, to prevent North Korea from closely allying itself with the Soviet Union, and to strengthen further the close ties between China and North Korea.

It is believed that, on the occasion of the secret Pyongyang visit of last April by Hu and Deng, not only were the issues related to 1) military affairs, 2) internal political affairs, and 3) economic aid discussed, but also an in-depth exchange of views took place concerning the relations with the Soviet Union.

According to a source knowledgeable on the Pyongyang political scene, during the Pyongyang secret talks, North Korea, suffering in particular from economic hardships, requested from the Chinese side economic aid in the amount of several hundred million dollars, and the Chinese side, fearful of North Korea falling into the Soviet sphere of influence and thereby becoming "Vietnamized," promised to provide \$100 million, a promise China fulfilled about the end of August.

In his address at the welcome reception given by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on 16 September, President Kim said, "Once again my ardent congratulations on the successful conclusion of the CPC 12th Party Congress as a new milestone in the strengthening and developing of the CPC and in the annals of the Chinese people's struggle, and on the election at the Congress of Comrade Hu Yaobang as the general secretary of the CPC Central Committee by the unanimous will of the entire party." He added, "During our current visit to China we wish to thoroughly discuss with you various issues of mutual concern to achieve further solidarity of our views and, by so doing, our future joint struggle will be strengthened ever more."

In response, Party General Secretary Hu, too, in his address praised North Korea's achievements in her revolution and construction and emphasized the Sino-North Korea friendship by saying, "I firmly believe it will shine long and bright like the sun and the moon."

During his address, however, President Kim said, "The People's Republic of China is standing against imperialism, colonialism and racism on the international stage and is waging a powerful struggle in order to protect world peace..." but he made no reference to "hegemonism" pointing to the Soviet Union. One cannot help but feel absolutely strange about this, considering the fact that the preamble of the CPC constitution adopted by the CPC 12th Party Congress clearly listed "hegemonism" side by side with "imperialism" and "colonialism" that must be opposed from the standpoint of "the basic position of the CPC concerning international relations."

In contrast, in his address, Party General Secretary Hu said in part, "The Korean Worker's Party (KWP) and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, by opposing imperialism, dominationism (this refers to the Soviet Union) and colonialism on the international stage...."

Meanwhile, the North Korean delegation to the 69th General Meeting of the Inter-parliamentary Union (IPU) in Rome, on the occasion of the 15 September vote on the resolution censuring the Soviet Union for the invasion of Afghanistan, shifted its vote from abstention at last year's general meeting in Havana to opposition this time, thereby clearly indicating its support of the Soviet Union.

What do these facts indicate? It is well known that the term "hegemonism" as used by China refers to the Soviet Union, but "dominationism" is a unique term used by North Korea and it too refers to the Soviet Union.

It goes back to the August 1977 visit to North Korea by President Tito of Yugoslavia when North Korea first came out openly with opposition to "dominationism." In his speech on administration policies made at the joint session of the KWP Central Committee and the Supreme People's Assembly, President Kim again emphasized the intensification of the anti-dominationism move.

Nonetheless, the avoidance of making references to China's anti-hegemonism during Kim's latest visit to China plus the opposition vote North Korea cast on the resolution censuring the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan at the IPU general meeting indicate quite clearly that North Korea, while making a parade of its friendly relations with China, is maintaining pro-Soviet gestures at the same time. In this, one can see North Korea's tightrope diplomacy in dealing with China and the Soviet Union.

Sino-Korea Closer Ties

Tokyo TONG-IL ILBO in Japanese 29 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] The visit to China (16-25 September) by President Kim Il-song of North Korea--the first in years--received not only an extraordinary welcome by the entire Chinese leadership but was the focus of attention internationally as well.

Initially it was said that President Kim would visit China in early September while on his way to attend the nonaligned nations' summit conference (6-10 September) scheduled to be held in Baghdad, Iraq. The cancellation of the Baghdad conference reportedly resulted in a slight delay in the timing of the China visit.

In some quarters this China visit is regarded as a return courtesy to the visit to Pyongyang in April this year, which came to light for the first time on 16 September at the Peking welcome reception for Kim, by CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang (then the party chairman) and Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the party Military Affairs Commission (then the party vice-chairman). The question is, however, whether it will be limited to that.

At the return reception held in Peking on 24 September, President Kim stated, "Through the formal meeting with General Secretary Hu and Premier Zhao Ziyang and several talks with Chairman Deng of the Military Affairs Commission and others, a complete agreement has been reached on the important issues of mutual concern." Why was the visit to China made at this particular time and what were the things discussed? In Japan, too, the political significance of Kim Il-song's China visit is the subject of varied interpretations.

A sampling of some of the main views as reflected in the Japanese press indicates that the foremost among the aims of the Chinese side with regard to Kim Il-song's China visit was to seek the understanding and support of North Korea at this time for China's new internal and external policies. Cited by way of illustration is the repeated emphasis by Chinese mass media on the timing of President Kim's visit immediately following the 11 September closing of the 12th Party Congress and the fact that President Kim, on his part, praised the

party congress as having had a "historic significance" and demonstrated clearly an attitude in support of China's new line.

Cited as the next objective is China's need to solidify its friendly relations with North Korea so that it can attain a favorable position in the negotiations with the Soviet Union. It is only natural for the Chinese leadership to desire at this juncture to draw North Korea into their camp, and by making it explicitly clear of its allout support for North Korea, as evidenced, for example, in General Secretary Hu's statement of 24 September at the return reception, in which he said, "The destiny of our two peoples is inseparable and, regardless what may happen in the world in the future, the Chinese people will stand by the Korean people and support their socialist construction and an independent peaceful unification of their fatherland," it is believed that China sought to ensure its power of influence over North Korea.

Also, priority attention was focused on the matter of relieving the fear of North Korea, feeling isolated in its power relationships with the four major nations--the United States, the Soviet Union, China, and Japan--and as a result of South Korea's advance into the Afro-Asian bloc. On the question related to the United States, renewed support was given to North Korea's demand for withdrawal of the U.S. forces stationed in South Korea and assurance was reportedly given to North Korea that China will not repeat its once ambiguous attitude, prompted by a strategic consideration vis-a-vis the Soviet Union, regarding the presence of American troops in South Korea.

In addition, understanding was reportedly sought about China's disapproval of a personality cult being an internal matter having no bearings on President Kim of North Korea or his succession question and "noninterference of internal affairs" being its underlying tone.

As for the aims of the North Korean side, they are considered to be to search for a way to counter the move toward restoration of Sino-Soviet relations and, at the same time, to obtain large-scale aid by improving relations with China in view of North Korea's serious economic difficulties resulting from last year's poor agricultural and industrial production and also of her political difficulties due partly to the succession issue. In addition, it is believed that North Korea aimed to take advantage of Kim's latest China visit for obtaining economic and military aid not just from China but from the Soviet Union as well. In the area of relations with the Soviet Union, the fact that President Kim, in contrast to the references made by the Chinese side in their speeches to "dominationism"--a euphemism coined by North Korea and similar to China's "hegemonism"--consistently used the term "imperialism" without reference to the opposing of "dominationism" is viewed as the reflection of North Korea's sensitivity toward the Soviet Union. Further, it is also believed that another major objective of North Korea was to make certain of the Chinese side's "approval" for the Kim Il-song/Kim Chong-il's hereditary father-to-son power succession process.

It is believed that Kim Il-song's China visit this time not only has resulted in Chinese concessions regarding North Korea's discontent over 1) China's conciliatory policy toward the United States, 2) China's increasing indirect trade

with the Republic of Korea, 3) China's inadequate response to North Korea's request for an increased supply of petroleum, 4) China's critical attitude toward North Korea's hereditary power succession issue, etc, but also has enabled North Korea to succeed in obtaining China's broad support for her positions including the reunification policy.

Through dispatches from their Beijing correspondents, the wire service reports and commentaries, various Japanese newspapers have headlined, "Success in Turning Sino-Korean Relations Closer"; "President Kim's Fruitful China Visit," and thereby conveyed the view that North Korea, working with China's current leadership that had effectively strengthened its posture at the party congress, has succeeded under a new framework in returning to and tightening up the bilateral relationship between the two countries. To what extent will such a view prove to be on the mark....?

Pyongyang Said Walking Tightrope

Tokyo TONG-IL ILBO in Japanese 30 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] With regard to the April secret visit to Pyongyang by CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang (then the party chairman) and Party Military Affairs Commission Chairman Deng Xiaoping (then the party vice-chairman), which came to light during Kim Il-song's China visit, there are different views as to why the visit was made and what the issue involved was.

The month of April, when Hu and Deng--two of China's most powerful men--visited Pyongyang, was the time when "strange happenings" were noted in North Korea.

On 3 April, just days before the convening of the 1st meeting of the 7th Session of the Supreme People's Assembly (SPA), an emergency plenary session of the KWP Central Committee was called, which was out of the ordinary not only because there had never been a meeting of the party Central Committee held immediately before a scheduled SPA session but also because of its agenda calling for a discussion of the SPA's "agenda"--a bizarre event of unprecedented nature. Furthermore, not only the planned personnel actions, such as appointments to the vice-presidency of Kim Chong-il, the son of President Kim Il-song, and O Chin-u, minister of the People's Armed Forces, who belongs to the Kim Chong-il faction, but also the draft of Kim Il-song's administrative policy speech were withdrawn [presumably at the KWP Central Committee meeting cited above]. As for the SPA meeting, it ended in just one day, establishing a new record for the shortest meeting in SPA history.

Subsequently, on 14 April, the party Central Committee and the SPA--two organs with different functions--held an anomalous joint meeting. Although the meeting was touted for a planned "historic administrative policy speech" by President Kim, the speech turned out to be devoid of freshness and no different from the old ones.

Such a series of strange events was due to the political denunciation among the upper levels of the North Korean regime against the high-handed Kim Il-song/Kim Chong-il hereditary power succession plan; even within the North Korean

military, there was a rising tide of opposition among the cadres in the fields of operations, armament and technology against the Kim Chong-il/O Chin-u faction's tendency of trying to stir up the war fever and to monopolize at will the selections and promotions of key cadres solely on the basis of the "spirit only" doctrine--i.e., the loyalty to Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il.

From April through May, a considerable number of military cadres escaped to the northeastern region of China, avoiding the purge by the Kim Chong-il/O Chin-u faction, and defected to the Chinese side. Included among them were more than ten general officers.

The Pyongyang visit by Messrs Hu and Deng was reflection of the foremost fear on the part of China that North Korea, in the midst of a continuing political disarray resulting from a series of high-handed purges against the opposition elements on top of its chronic economic crisis, might suddenly resort to the heightening of tensions against South Korea as a pretext to avert external attention from its internal contradictions and to fortify once and for all the hereditary power succession plan.

At the same time, China also wanted to discuss the question involving North Korean military defectors whose turn-over had been strongly demanded by North Korea, and to soften North Korea's sense of alienation against China caused by the incident involving President Ceausescu of Romania who, having set out from his country for the explicit purpose of attending the celebrations marking Kim Il-song's 70th birthday, stopped over in Peking under the guise of talks with the Chinese and failed to reach Pyongyang until after the 15 April birthday had come and gone.

At the return reception he gave on 24 September, President Kim stressed by saying, "Our combatant friendship in opposition to the common foe has been further solidified by another notch." General Secretary Hu, too, stated, "Unanimity has been achieved in our views regarding the international issues of mutual concern."

It is too farfetched to conclude that, as a result of the April visit to North Korea by Messrs Hu and Deng followed by the latest China visit by Kim Il-song, Sino-North Korean relations have been successfully finetuned and solidified and a new alliance of North Korea, China plus the Soviet Union has been sought. It may be said that nothing concrete has been achieved beyond an exchange of visits by the leaders of the two countries.

Touching on the subject of normalization of the Sino-Soviet relations during his 27 September talks in Beijing with Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang stated clearly, "China's stand opposing the Soviet Union's hegemonism remains unchanged." Pointing out three things: 1) the massive deployment of Soviet troops along the Sino-Soviet borders, 2) the Soviet support for the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia, and 3) the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan--as being "the threats to the security of China," Zhao observed that the elimination of these threats, which would be a prerequisite to the normalization of relations, would be difficult and require a long period of time. Hence, from the standpoint of China, North Korea simply cannot be allowed to attach

itself closely to the Soviet Union, become a "second Vietnam," and be made part of the Soviet encirclement net against China. For this reason, China is attempting to solidify her friendly relationship with North Korea, and to keep North Korea leaning toward China.

In the meantime, President Kim of North Korea, knowing China's intentions, had managed to obtain various aid from China but they were not necessarily satisfactory for North Korea. As a result, at the 69th General Meeting of the Interparliamentary Union (IPU) held in Rome on 15 September, North Korea shifted its vote on the censure resolution against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan to a 'No' from the abstention it had cast at last year's Havana meeting. Also, throughout his 10-day visit to China this time, President Kim of North Korea never once mentioned opposition to "dominationism," which refers to the Soviet Union, thus showing pro-Soviet gestures.

The Chinese leadership, who attaches the highest priority to domestic construction in order to achieve modernization, wants a relaxation of tensions with the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union, too, having been forced to cut back its aid to East European countries, Cuba and Vietnam due to its own economic stagnation and also finding it difficult to maintain a massive force deployment along the Sino-Soviet border because of such internal problems, could understandably move toward a normalization of relations with China.

Under these circumstances, it can easily be presumed that China, fearing North Korea might stir up troubles in the Korean peninsula, would insist on North Korea's trying to preserve peace in the Korean peninsula and to concentrate on its domestic construction.

Nonetheless, Premier Zhao's statement during the Sino-Japan summit talks that "North Korea is seeking reduction of burdens and easing of tensions arising from the North-South military confrontation and has no intention to march South" is, though it would be nice if the reality is North Korea were indeed so, of strongly wishful nature based on the Chinese situation and cannot be accepted in its face value.

Judging from the words and the deeds to date of President Kim and from the internal situation of North Korea, it is conceivable that North Korea might some day venture once again to play a dangerous game of fire by heightening tension vis-a-vis South Korea. It would be only too hasty to conclude that, as a result of the latest China visit by Kim Il-song, the likelihood of a reckless venture has been eliminated or that North Korea will move in the direction of lessening the tensions against South Korea.

Pyongyang Pays Debt to Japan

Tokyo TONG-IL ILBO in Japanese 21 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] China recently provided North Korea \$100 million. This was reported by a source well versed in the affairs of the Pyongyang political scene. According to this report, China's provision of the \$100 million to North Korea was part of the measures designed to prevent "Vietnamization" of North Korea, which

China is fearful of. With this economic aid from China, North Korea was able to "put out the fire" by meeting those payments urgently due including a partial repayment of its debt to Japan that had been put off repeatedly, and in early September North Korea reportedly forwarded even the educational subsidy funds for the General Association of Koreans Residing in Japan (Chosen Soren).

Because of its long-standing critical foreign debt problem, North Korea had been after both the Soviet Union and China for economic aid. As it is symbolically evident in its overdue repayment of debt to Japan and unpaid rents on its overseas mission buildings, the economic situation of North Korea is serious.

According to the same source, North Korea's approach to the Soviet Union for economic aid goes back some time. The negotiations for \$300 million in aid began last year and North Korea had expected to receive it between late last year and this spring. It did not turn out that way, however, perhaps due to the Soviet Union's internal situation, and in the end the matter was aborted.

As a result, North Korea sought economic aid from China as well--the country standing opposed to the Soviet Union. The turning point in this matter, according to the same source, was the last 15 April celebrations marking Kim Il-song's birthday. On that occasion China did not send a party/government delegation. On top of that, President Ceausescu of Romania and party, originally expected to travel through China to reach North Korea (in time for the birthday occasion, stayed on in Beijing instead and did not reach Pyongyang until after the conclusion of the birthday celebrations. Both incidents, reflective of the frown on the part of China and Romania over the birthday commemorative functions, painfully wounded North Korea's pride and this reportedly led to an emotional conflict between North Korea and China.

One of the reasons behind last April's visit to Pyongyang and talks with President Kim Il-song and other leaders of North Korea by CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang (then the party chairman) and Military Affairs Commission Chairman Deng Xiaoping (then the party vice chairman) was, according to the same source, to mend the emotional conflict that had risen between the two countries. Discussed in the talks were 1) the military question, 2) the internal political question, and 3) the economic aid question, but, in particular, North Korea appealed to China for economic aid, resulting in China's agreement to provide \$100 million to North Korea.

Despite the commitment, however, the provision of \$100 million by China kept on being delayed. Because of it, North Korea showed increasing signs of leaning toward the Soviet Union. This was reportedly reflected in North Korea's de facto support of the Soviet Union on the Poland issue and its 'No' vote of 16 September--unlike its abstention of last year--on the resolution condemning the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan at the 69th IPU General Meeting held in Rome.

China's decision to provide North Korea \$100 million in economic aid and to invite Kim Il-song and his party to China this time is viewed as a desperate move on the part of China fearing "Vietnamization" of North Korea. This is because of the inevitability, given the fact Vietnam and India are already within the Soviet Union's diplomatic fold, of China facing complete encirclement by the Soviet Union should North Korea, too, fall into the Soviet embrace.